

• Behavior is the way you act?

• What are two main things in the organizations?

• Social interaction

• goal accomplishment

تفاعل اجتماعي
بين من ضمن المجموعات
الاجتماعية وتعد التفاعلات

تحقيق الأهداف التنظيمية
من خلال التفاعل الاجتماعي

• the idea of organization behavior is the way that the organization acting in different situation with making decisions

* what are the types of organizations? Behavioral

- 1- individual behavior → contain about one person.
- 2- group behavior → contain about group of people

* characteristics of OB? P. 8.

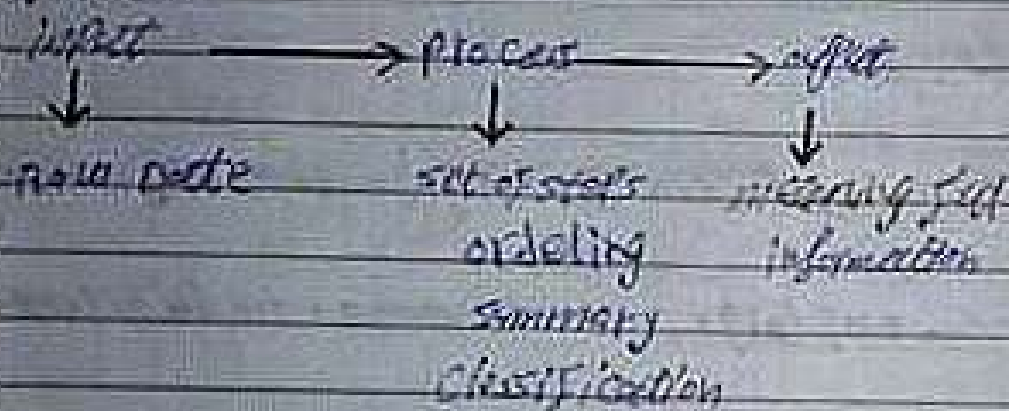
مبادئ السلوكية

includes psychology, sociology and anthropology.
تتضمن السلوكية علم النفس علم الاجتماع علم الأنثروبولوجيا

"Information Technology"

• The difference between information system and information technology?

→ Systems is a collection of elements or components that are organized for a common purpose.



Two types of systems are -

1- Traditional → manual

2- Computerized → save time and effort.

• A computer information system (CIS) represents the many types of hardware and software used in an information system including computers and networking equipment.

→ the goal of information system is to enable managers to make better decisions by providing quality information.

دراسة بنو في ثلاث
البحر الجبلي لغات هانج (36)

stimulus

Response

المادة و المتعلم

stimulus

تدريس

goals
أهداف

learning

كيفية التعلم
مختلفة

motivation
الدافع

(P.36)

social needs - security needs

network
needs

زيجات / احتياجات
الطبيعية

behavior

تصرفات الناس
عوامل

organization

المنظمة ككل
المنظمة ككل

من العوامل عند اختيار الموظفين / لائحة

(P.36)

معرفة الشخص ملكه والتدريب

* Role of Information Systems?

Part 1 → Frontal (Interface)

Part 2 → Programming language لغة البرمجة

Day 43 - Back on (state of lake)

~~the one who see the Port3 only, not join of the system.~~

* Types of Computer

1. superconductivity - change of large Fermi surface into smaller Fermi surface.

2. mainframe → very large more expensive, multi users and testing.

2-nd Conf. day - we are in a frame

4. $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{PCl}_5 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (aq)

* Date and information:

- computers require little in order for their programs

- their meaning (or) to take in meaning

All capital raising requests are which
is a call. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total

المراجع والملاحظات:

• why is a computer so powerful?

~~only~~ - use computer at home &

$$L_{\text{comp}}(P, \mathbb{R}) = \frac{1}{n} \log \frac{1}{P}$$
 β = working from linear.

2. working from hand

4. comparing to each

uses of computer at business :-

- 1- storage and easy retrieval of information & database.
- 2- Analyzing information.
- 3- internal communications but within business.
- 4- external communications with other business and companies.
e-mail - Booking systems etc!
- 5- presentation of information :- word, excel and
desktop publishing.
- 6- computer design (CAD).
- 7- computer manufacturing (CAM) - robotics, process and control.
- 8- now can better products - voice records & washing machines - etc!

data vs information?

- 1- Data is raw material.
- 2- Data is analyzed and summarizing information if the user understands it.
- 3- Data means the words, numbers, graphics that are entered into the computer by the user to describe events and things.
- 4- Information means the words, numbers and graphics that are plotted as the basis for making decisions.

1. Personal Computer :-

Personal Computers have many different names and including ~~about~~ microcomputer, laptop, desktop and tablet.

The first development for personal computer in 1976 in order to be your own computer.

في عام 1976 تم تطوير الحاسوب الشخصي في شكل
محمول، مكتبي، وكفوي.
في عام 1976 تم تطوير الحاسوب الشخصي في شكل
محمول، مكتبي، وكفوي.

2. Desktop Computers :-

is used in array of tasks.

- It greater efficiency and easily

- It makes videos, edit photographs and produce music.

any one can use him ^{working} ^{learning} ^{play}.

Computer era evolution :-

(1940-1956)

1. First Generation Computers :-

These computers were expensive and bulky.

هذه الحواسيب كانت باهظة الثمن وكبيرة.

2 of 17

organizational behavior

* P. 20 → Ch (5)

* Nature of human behavior means 3 main things:

- 1- Activities 2- Behaviouration
3- Satisfaction

* Human Behavior \rightarrow action \rightarrow فعل
 \rightarrow reaction \rightarrow رد الفعل

Reaction \rightarrow متلازمة

Fig. 2.1 Absolute Response

* what are main characteristics of H.B? p. 20

قال في العناوين التي عامية للدارك القسطنطين

- 1- caused by something. ← شئ باعثه
 - 2- goal directed. ← مقصود
 - 3- it's motivated ← له دافع
 - 4- need to balance equilibrium.
- عدم التوازن عند الحاجة

2- goal directed

دستور

3. It is motivated by خود دوستی

4. need to balance eq. equilibrium.

• عدم التوافق بين المجموعتين

- Drive = basic need and physical.

- Drives → Leads to make change or act to satisfy your needs. (Ps. 22, 23, 24)

میں نے

new machine language in computer.

Second Generation of Computers :

(1946-1956)

Ques. Use of Computers are cheap & any smaller.

Ans. Transistor made the way more efficient & smaller. Even for a while.

2. Transistor led to emission of large number of heat & other small amount of heat & other small amount of heat.

3. Small size & low power.

4. The use of transistor made the second generation of computer.

5. The use of transistor made the second generation of computer.

6. The use of transistor made the second generation of computer.

3rd Generation of Computers

7. Integrated circuit (IC) replace the transistor.

8. Small size & low power.

9. The use of IC made the third generation of computer.

10. The use of IC made the third generation of computer.

→ COBOL → is the one of the earliest computer languages.

Fifth generation of computers :-

- 1- Fifth generation is a development computers.
- 2- introduction of microprocessors was the hallmark of fourth generation computers.

Fifth generation of computers:-

→ the fifth generation computers are in their development phase.

→ it's possible to use more data and that is making it equilibrium.

→ support voice recognition and understanding natural language.

analog Computers vs Digital Computers ?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. slow speed | 1. Fast speed 2. Discreteness |
| 2. low memory | 3. two state 4. digital |
| 3. no state | |
| 4. difficult to use | |
| 5. useful in engineering and science. | |

1. 2. 2.3 degree of specialization :

1. Special Purpose Computer - this type of computer is designed to perform one of specific task.

عملية واحدة فقط، محددة.

2. General Purpose Computer - this type of computer has a ability to solve many different of problems.

→ workstations (محطات العمل)

من عام إلى خاص في عام 1940 م. و هو مخصص لـ نظام

العمليات، في مستوى عالٍ من النظام، ويستخدم في

المحاسبة، معالجة البيانات.

more expensive more power and very useful to use.

useful in manufacturing & engineering.

analog Computers vs Digital Computers ?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. slow speed | 1. Fast speed |
| 2. low memory | 2. High memory |
| 3. no state | 3. two state 0 or 1 |
| 4. difficult to use | |
| 5. useful in engineering and science. | |

1. 2. 2.3 degree of specialization :

1. Special Purpose Computer - this type of computer is designed to perform one of specific task.

١. حاسوب ذو غرض خاص - هذا النوع من الحاسوب مصمم لأداء مهمة واحدة.

2. General Purpose Computer - a new type of computer is has a ability to solve many different of problems.

→ الحواسيب ذات الأغراض العامة

٢. حاسوب ذو أغراض عامة - نوع جديد من الحواسيب

التي لديها القدرة على حل مشاكل مختلفة.

أكثر تكلفة ، أكثر قوة ، وأسهل في الاستخدام.

more expensive more power and very useful to use.

useful in manufacturing & engineering.

• activities :-

→ the action part of the government of a social and technical process of Planning, organizing, leading, and controlling of Public activities of people and other resources to achieve the goals of Public Policy.

• Characteristics of PA & P.I.S

1. Purposeful.
2. Dynamic.
3. Publicness.
4. Accountability.
5. Sustainability.
6. Universality.
7. Integration.
8. Multidisciplinary.

• Approaches of studying PA & P.I.S.

1. Managerial approach.
 2. Legislative approach.
 3. Behavioral approach.
 4. Comparative approach.
 5. Systems approach.
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"PA"

25/2/2019
دارالرحمة

• Public Admin e.

→ Page 1

1. Note BA & PA belong to one origin.

2. multi relationship between BA & PA.

P (20)

3. Similarities & Differences.

PA Management Principles → BA

1. Similarities → P. 29

- Note applied in social org.

- Staffing managerial function.

↓
Planning, organizing, leading, controlling.

- Note produce valuable goods / services.

→ لا يكتفي بذلك بل يخلق قيمة مضافة من أجل المجتمع والبلد.

- selection of Personnel based on merit.

→ اختيار الأشخاص الكبار وفعلة من أجل وظيفة المناصب.

• what are the main differences? P. 31

PA & BA Comparison

Factors	PA	BA
Appearance	4 Centered p.c	in the 18 century
Field	Public & Corp	Private sector
Goals	Following Goals of PA Policy	Following Profitability

discretion التقدير	less	much
formality	many rules	few rules
funding	state budget	company capital
ownership	public	private
HR selection	less rational	more rational

• PA •

" Chapter two "

evolution and development of PA

- PA in the antiquity في العصور القديمة
- Benefiting from the scientific age.
- new conceptual trends / الاتجاهات الجديدة
 - ① → New (Government).
 - ② → Total Quality management.
 - ③ → employee empowerment.

First & PA in the antiquity.

- some of people known managerial ideas.
- Public administration is help to government, civilization and states.
- Egyptians • Greeks • Romans.
- الحضارات القديمة التي كانت لها مساهمة في الإدارة

Evolution Development of PM.

1. Taylor (Scientific mgmt) P. 30.
 2. Fayol (management Process).
 3. Mayo
 4. Systems Theory.
 5. Contingency theory.
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